

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glebe House
other names S-35; Davis's Choice; Turner's Purchase

2. Location

street & number 10950 Market Lane ☐ not for publication
city or town Princess Anne ☒ vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Somerset code 039 zip code 21853

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does
not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐
See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

10-1-09
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ Determined not eligible for the National
Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/church-related residence/glebe

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS/historic site

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK, WOOD/Weatherboards

roof WOOD/Shingle

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Glebe House, S-35
Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Religion

Period of Significance

1784-1799

Significant Dates

1784-85

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William Bowland, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.029 acres Princess Anne, MD USGS quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	4	3	9	3	3	9	4	2	2	5	9	2	4
	Zone			Easting			Northing								
2															

3															
	Zone			Easting			Northing								
4															

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Baker Touart, Architectural Historian

Organization Somerset County Historical Trust

date 2.12.08

street & number Cedar Hill, Box 5

telephone 410-651-1094

city or town Westover

state Maryland

zip code 21871

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Austin Cox, Jr.

street & number P. O. Box 2739

telephone 410-334-6707

city or town Salisbury

state Maryland

zip code 21802

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

County and State

Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

The Glebe House, erected in 1784-85, is a story-and-a-half, brick-ended frame house that stands southwest of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. A lane enters the property from US 13, and a second access is provided by Market Lane. The nearly square 28' by 30' dwelling consists of three frame walls and a Flemish bond south gable end. The house faces east with the roof oriented on a north/south axis. The four-room plan first floor interior is characterized by finely executed late eighteenth-century Georgian style woodwork that is highlighted by a turned baluster staircase, raised-panel hearth walls in two rooms, raised six-panel doors and portions of original chair rail. Around 1930, the story-and-a-half dwelling was raised to a two-story height, and during the mid 1970s, the original roofline was restored by removing the second story.

General Description:

The Glebe House is located at 10950 Market Lane on the southwest side of the town of Princess Anne, a few hundred yards west of the corridor of US Route 13 in Somerset County, Maryland. The story-and-a-half, three-bay frame structure, built in 1784-85, has a brick south gable end built in Flemish bond above a two-step watertable. The nearly square (28'4" across by 30'3" deep) house is sheathed with early twentieth century weatherboards on the other three sides, and the steeply pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The house faces east with the gable roof oriented on a north/south axis. The present story-and-a-half configuration of the house is the result of a sizable restoration effort during the mid 1970s that included the removal of a second story that had been added around 1920. The roof pitch, dormers and roof framing were restored using evidence from a photograph taken prior to the early twentieth century modifications. The house is located on a small parcel encompassing 1.029 acres, and flanked on the southwest side by a modern subdivision.

The east (main) façade is three bays wide, with a side (north) bay entrance and two restored nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. The exterior is covered with narrow weatherboard siding that has a rounded bottom edge. The base of the roof is finished with a boxed cornice dating from the 1970s restoration. Marking the steeply-pitched wood shingle roof are two gable-roofed dormers fitted with six-over-six sash windows.

The Flemish bond brick gable end is the most original exterior surface, although the very top section of the wall including the interior end chimney stack was rebuilt during the 1970s. Two nine-over-six sash windows define the first story, while a pair of six-over-six sash windows lights the second story. All four windows have rowlock arches. The southwest first floor

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Glebe House, S-35

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window was formerly a door that provided access to a stepped service wing, but it was converted back to a window during the twentieth century. The reworked Flemish bond brickwork below the window is the evidence for this modification. A small four-pane window lights the attic level above the collar beams. Information for the location and size of the attic window was derived from the documentary image of the house.

The rear (west) façade is identical to the front elevation with a six-panel door in the north bay and two nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. Identical boxing finishes the base of the roof, and two gable roofed dormers light the second story chambers.

The four-room first floor interior is the most significant aspect of the house, with its large degree of original 1780s Georgian-inspired woodwork surviving. The four-room plan includes an entrance stair passage in the northeast corner, and a small unheated room in the northwest corner. More than half of the first floor space is divided in two unequal-sized rooms served by corner fireplaces. The entrance hall and stair passage retains a quarter-turn, closed stringer staircase that rises in the northwest corner. A heavily turned bulbous newel post and turned balusters support a molded handrail. The triangular space beneath the stringer is finished in one large raised panel. At the first landing the staircase turns to the left (south) and continues in a straight flight to the second floor. The stair soffit is also finished with raised paneling and a small single-panel door opens into the space beneath the first landing. The stair hall is fitted with a simple chair rail and beaded baseboard, some of which is old and some of which has been restored. The yellow pine flooring is original, as is the plaster that is layered over split lath fastened with wrought nails. A raised six-panel door framed by an ogee backband surround opens into the south parlor.

The front parlor is the largest space and is dominated by a raised-panel chimney breast. The segmental arched firebox is framed by an ogee molded surround. The overmantel is divided into three horizontal panels; one large center panel flanked top and bottom by narrower panels. An ogee molded cornice finishes the top of the chimney breast. This room retains its original flooring and plaster, and the walls are trimmed with baseboard and chair rail moldings. A six-panel door opening in the center of the middle partition is framed by an ogee molded backband surround.

The southwest room is smaller than the front parlor. The corner fireplace wall is finished in the same fashion as the parlor with a three-panel overmantel design. The segmental arched firebox is framed by an ovolo molded surround. The floors are original to this room as well as are the plaster walls. The eighteenth-century ceiling plaster has been replaced with a modern wallboard finish. The north partition wall of this room is pierced by a six-panel door opening framed by an ogee molded surround.

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Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

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The northwest room is simply finished with chair rail and baseboard moldings that repeat the same profiles found in the other rooms. The flooring and plaster are original.

The second floor is also divided into four rooms. Each doorway opens off a second floor hall, and each door frame retains an ogee molded backband surround. The doors are no longer extant, but one HL hinge remains on the northwest chamber door frame. Wallboard finishes have replaced the original plaster due to the removal of the second story. Wide pine flooring remains in place in each chamber.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Glebe House, dated to 1784 by parish vestry records, is architecturally and historically significant in the local context of Somerset County and the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. The house is significant under Criterion C as an example of a regionally-distinctive vernacular tradition with a single Flemish bond brick gable end and three frame walls. The story-and-a-half, four-room plan dwelling is one of four surviving early dwellings in Somerset County constructed in this manner. (See also the Beauchamp House, S-62; Burton Cannon House, S-78; Whitehall, S-27). Also significant is the survival of well-crafted eighteenth-century woodwork that remains intact in the three principal first floor rooms. The staircase, in particular, exhibits fine bulbous turnings in the newel posts and balusters as well as raised-panel finishes on the staircase soffit and below the stringer. The raised-panel woodwork in the two principal rooms is also of high quality craftsmanship for the late eighteenth century.

The Glebe House derives additional significance under Criterion A for its association with the Anglican tradition of maintaining income-producing property for the support of the parish priest. It is the only surviving example of an Anglican parish financed plantation house in the three counties of Maryland's lower Eastern Shore. The Glebe plantation was owned by the Somerset Parish between 1747 and 1799. Alterations dating from the 1970s do not materially compromise the property's ability to convey its significance as a representative example of the type, style, and finish of a Glebe House erected during the decade following the American Revolution.

The Period of Significance, 1784-1799, begins with the original construction of the Glebe House and ends when the ownership of the property passed from Somerset Parish.

Resource History and Historic Context:

In the American colonies as in England, the Anglican Church followed the medieval practice of assigning a glebe, or area of land, to provide income to support the parish priest. The priest was entitled to retain the glebe for his own use, or rent it out for income. The practice was discontinued following the disestablishment of state churches accompanying the American Revolution.¹ It survived into the early nineteenth century on the conservative Eastern Shore of Maryland.

On November 4, 1783, the vestrymen of Somerset Parish passed a motion in their meeting that they intended to petition the next General Assembly for enabling legislation to sell

¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glebe>, accessed February 19, 2009.

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Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

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Section 8 Page 2

some of the slaves belonging to the Parish in order to finance new improvements on the glebe plantation south of Princess Anne,² property which the parish had owned since 1742.³ The plantation was part of a tract known as Davis's Choice, which was sold to the vestrymen by Margaret Lindow, the widow of James Lindow and the granddaughter of the Reverend Thomas Wilson, a Presbyterian minister who had acquired the plantation back in 1685.⁴

In March 1784, the Somerset Parish vestry voted unanimously to

build on Glebe a Dwelling house 28 feet long 30 feet wide, a meat house 10 feet square a stable 18 x 10 feet, both of sawed logs, a framed milk house 8 feet square, advertisements to be set up in most public places....several Negroes will be sold at Princess Anne Town, second Tuesday April [1784] due to an Act of Assembly passed at last session.⁵

Less than two weeks later, the vestry awarded the construction project to the lowest bidder, William Bowland, for the sum of L368.7.6, specifying a completion date by the 1st of December.⁶

The vestry of Somerset Parish retained ownership of Davis's Choice until December 1799 when the property was transferred to John Byrd for L300.⁷ The plantation was described as "a part or parcel of a tract of land called Davis's Choice originally granted to a certain James Davis....all that part and parcel of the said tracts which has been held and owned as the Glebe land of Somerset Parish." In two conveyances within three to six months, John Byrd conveyed title to Davis's Choice to John and George Parker between March and June 1800.⁸ The glebe lands were consolidated into a larger plantation acreage during Parker family tenure, which lasted until John Parker's heirs conveyed "Davis's Choice," "Parker's Fortune," "George's Delight," and "Meadow Ground" to Littleton Redden in February 1831.⁹ The old Glebe House and plantation land were conveyed several times during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, and the 140-acre tract assembled during John Parker's ownership was maintained through various transfers. In December 1899, the farm, commonly known by that

² Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, Microfilm at the Maryland State Archives.

³ Somerset County Land Record, X/14, 28 April 1742, Somerset County Courthouse.

⁴ Somerset County Land Record, MA 1/774, 20 January 1685, Somerset County Courthouse.

⁵ Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, 5 March 1784, Microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

⁶ Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, 18 March 1784, Microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

⁷ Somerset County Land Record, M/26, 24 December 1799, Somerset County Courthouse.

⁸ Somerset County Land Records, M/74, 12 March 1800; M/176, 28 June 1800, Somerset County Courthouse.

⁹ Somerset County Land Record, GH 4/485, 7 February 1831, Somerset County Courthouse.

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Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

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time as the Parker or Redden land, was transferred from Helen F. Porter of Baltimore City to Milton F. Hickman of Somerset County for \$2,500.¹⁰

Milton F. Hickman owned the old Glebe House and surrounding acreage from 1899 to 1936.¹¹ When Swepson Earle visited the property prior to the publication of his book, *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, in 1923, he recorded that "The dwelling is now owned by Mr. Milton Hickman, who has remodeled it to some extent, but has retained the old mantels and cupboards as originally constructed."¹² It is likely that the addition of the second story and a rear service wing had been completed prior to his visit. Earle published an old photograph that had been taken of the house prior to its remodeling, and it was this view that provided the basis for the 1970s restoration.¹³

After Hickman's ownership, the farm became part of the large land holdings of the Miller family who operated the King's Creek Canning Company.¹⁴ In 1975, the King's Creek Canning Company executed a twenty-five year lease to Olde Princess Anne Days, Inc., an organization headed by Maude W. Jeffries, who actively worked to restore the house to its eighteenth-century form.¹⁵ Despite modern developments and changes to the immediate area around the old Glebe House due to its proximity to US Route 13, the house and its one acre lot are relatively undisturbed. Although currently unoccupied, the house is maintained as a historic site, and a new wood shingle roof and other repairs have been implemented by the present owner, Austin Cox, Jr.

Swepson Earle's *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, a popular regional history published in 1923, lent credence to the long-held local tradition identifying the house as the birthplace of Samuel Chase, one of Maryland's signers of the Declaration of Independence. According to that tradition, this glebe land was occupied by Reverend Thomas Chase, the father of Samuel Chase, at the time that Samuel was born in 1741. The historical record, however, does not bear out this assertion. The vestry of Somerset Parish did not acquire the plantation until 1742. Although Reverend Thomas Chase did occupy the glebe land for a short period in 1743, he evidently lived there without consent of the Parish. He was cited in a court case between the Calvert proprietor and himself in the March Court of 1742, when he was unlawfully occupying the glebe land and evidently misappropriating an amount of tobacco stored there. Court testimony during the following year indicates that Thomas Chase had relocated, describing him as "late [i.e.,

¹⁰ Somerset County Land Record, OTB 27/244, 27 December 1899, Somerset County Courthouse.

¹¹ Somerset County Land Record, JMT 110/223, 20 January 1936, Somerset County Courthouse.

¹² Swepson Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, Baltimore, MD: The Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1923, p. 425.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 424.

¹⁴ Somerset County Land Record, JMT 110/223, 20 January 1936 and 170/259, 1 January 1955, Somerset County Courthouse.

¹⁵ Somerset County Land Record, 288/33, 5 July 1975, Somerset County Courthouse.

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Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

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formerly] of Somerset Parish in the said County of Somerset.”¹⁶ Furthermore, the architectural character of the building is consistent with the late eighteenth century, and vestry minutes definitively place the construction date at 1784, some 43 years after Samuel Chase’s birth.¹⁷

¹⁶ Somerset County Judicial Record, 1742-1744, March Court 1742, folio 112; March Court 1743, folio 207.

¹⁷ Swepson Earle reported to have seen a date brick of 1713 in the gable end. This brick has not been located

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Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

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Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

Earle, Swepson. *The Chesapeake Bay Country*. Baltimore, MD: Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1923.

Somerset County Judicial Records, various volumes, Maryland State Archives.

Somerset County Land Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, Microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

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Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

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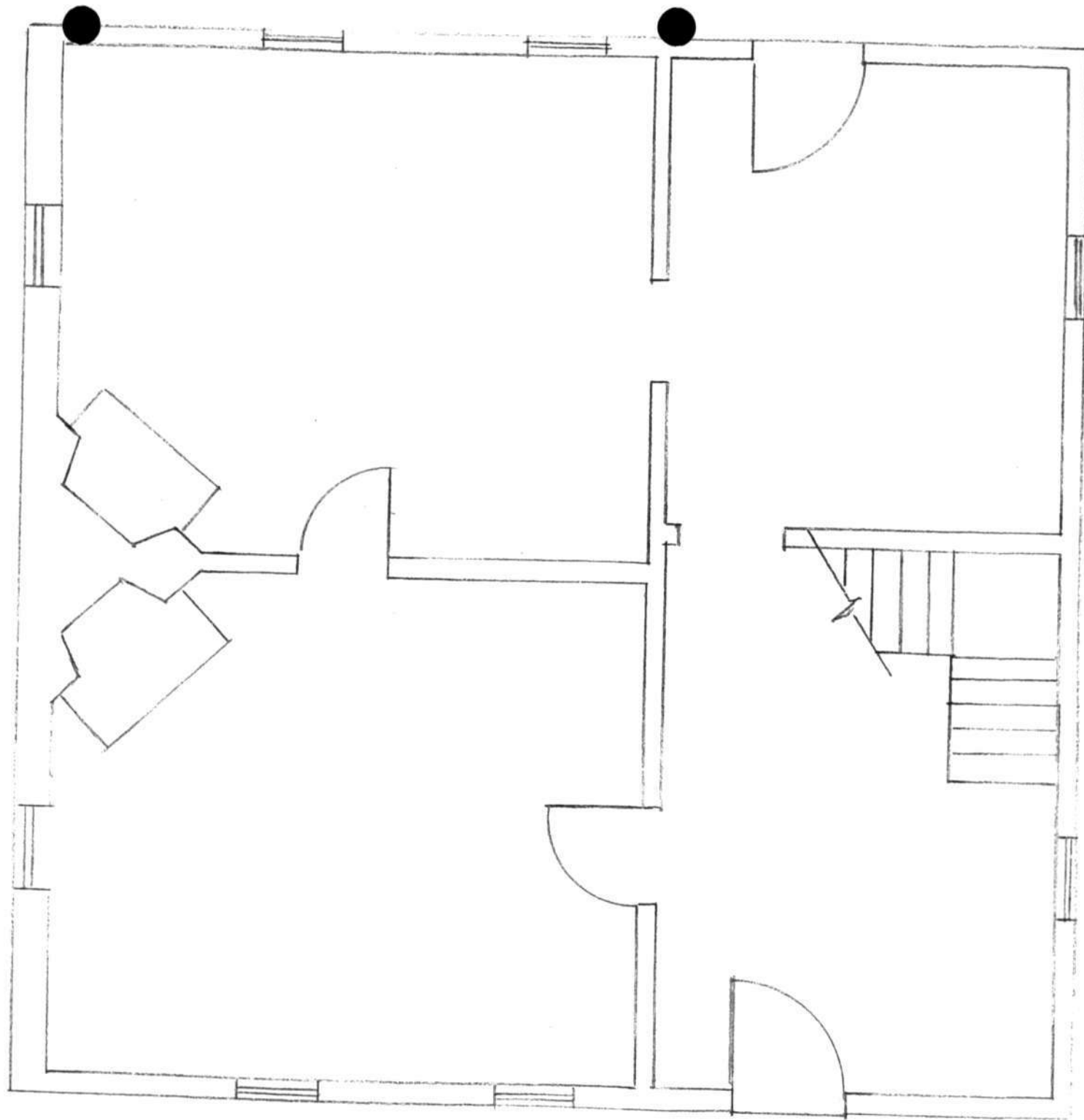
Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

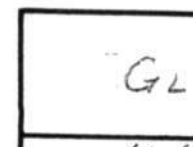
Boundaries are described in Liber ITP 617, folio 298, among the Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 1.029654 acres, represents the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the Glebe House.



S-35
GLEBE HOUSE
SOMERSET COUNTY
MARYLAND
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



18-439339-
4225924



S-35

Glebe House (Davis's Choice, Turner's Purchase)

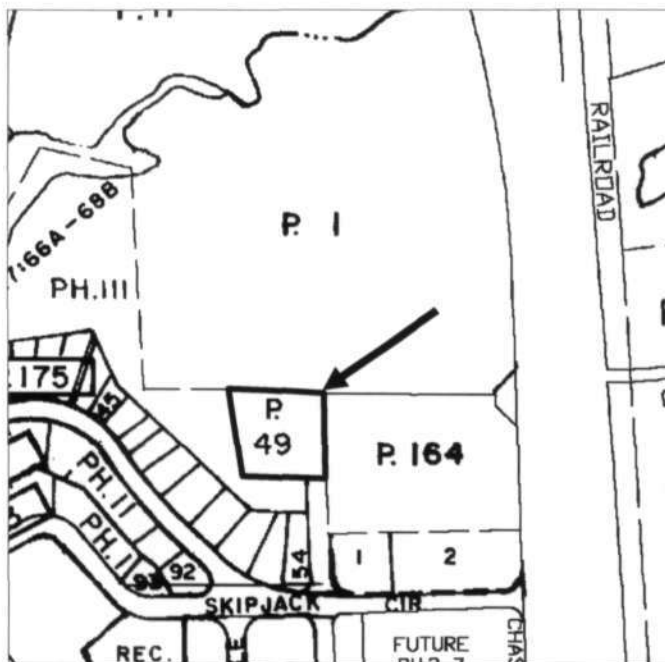
10950 Market Lane, Princess Anne

Princess Anne Quad, 1972



Tax Map 23, P. 49

National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, 2010





9-35

GLEBE HOUSE

PRINCESS ANNE VII, Southwark Co., MD.

EAST ELEVATION

2/08, Paul Touat, PITOTOLARITER

1 OF 10



6-35

Globe House

PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET Co. Md.

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

2/08, PAUL TOWART, PHOTOGRAPHER

2 OF 10



S-35

GLEBE HOUSE

PRINCESS ANNE VII, SOMERSET C. AD.

FRONT ENTRY - STAIRCASE

2/08, PAUL TONANT, PHOTOGRAPHER

3 OF 10



S-35

GLEBE HOUSE

PRINCESS ANNE VIC., SUMNER CO. MD.

SOUTHEAST PARLOR

2/08, PAUL TONNET, PITTOGRAPHY

4 OF 10

S-35

Glebe House

Photo 5 - Missing



S-35

GLOBE House

PRINCESS ANNE VIC.

SOMERSET Co. MD.

SOUTHWEST CHIMNEY BREAST

2/08, PAUL TONNER,

PITTOGRAPHY

6 OF 10



S-35

GLEBE HOUSE

PRINCESS ANNE VIC.,

SOMERSET Co., MD.

SECOND REVOL HALL

2/08, PAUL TOWARD,

7 00 10 PITTSBURGH



S-35

GLEBE HOUSE

PRINCESS ANNE VIC.,
SOMERSET W. MB.

SOUTHWEST CHAMBER DOOR

2/08, PAUL TOWNNT,

PHOTOGRAPHER

8 OF 10



S-35

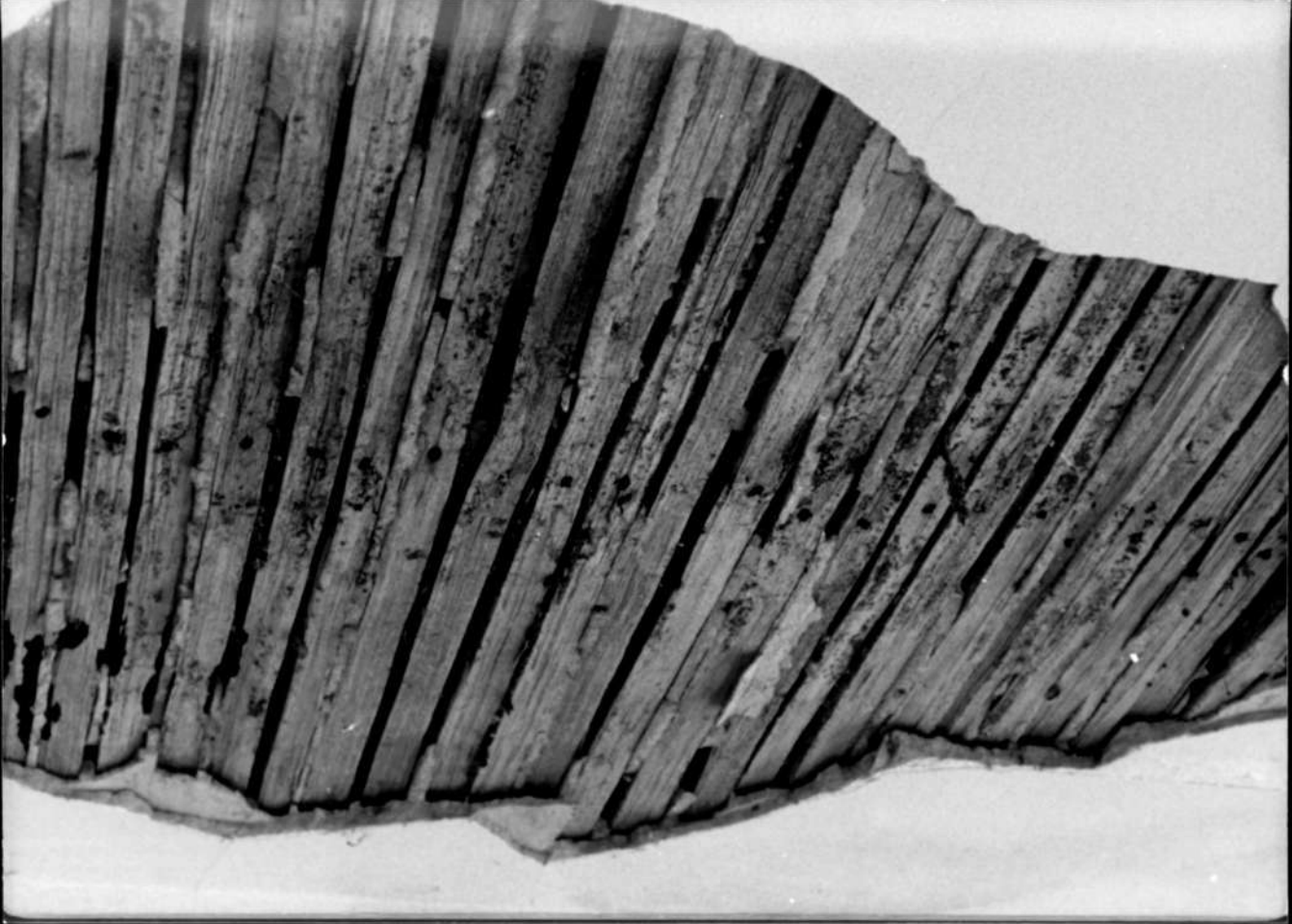
GLEBE HOUSE

PRINCESS ANNE VIC,
SIMMONS C., MD.

SOUTHWEST CHAMBER DOOR
of THE HOUSE

208, Park Terrace,

9 04 10 PITOTOGAMITHEN



S-35

GLEBE HOUSE

PRINCESS ANNE VIC, SOMERSET CO. MD

RIVEN LANT PASTERED w/ WROUGHT NAILS
IN FRONT ROOM

2/08, PAUL TONANT, PHOTOGRAPHER

10 PK 10

Maryland Historical Trust/ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

S-35
MHT Inventory No.

2000355203
MHT Computer No.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. For instructions, see the Trust publication National Register Application Guidelines. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name "DAVIS'S CHOICE" "TURNER'S PURCHASE"
other names GLEBE HOUSE

2. Location

street & number West side of US Route 13 ☐ not for publication
city, town Princess Anne ☒ vicinity
state Maryland code county Somerset code zip code 21853

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	2 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: ☐

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. OWNERSHIP

Kings Creek Canning Company

c/o Mr. Sidney Miller

609 North Somerset Avenue

Princess Anne, Maryland 21853

5. RESERVED (leave this space blank)

submit completed applications to:

National Register Administrator
Maryland Historical Trust
Arnold Village Professional Center
1517 Ritchie Highway
Arnold, Maryland 21012

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling,
residence

MHT Inventory No.

S-35

Current Function

Categories from instructions

RECREATION AND CULTURE,
museum**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

VERNACULAR,
Georgian interior finish

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood, weatherboard
Brick (Flemish bond)
roof Wood shingle
other --

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

See enclosure

☐ See continuation sheetFor GENERAL DESCRIPTION, see
continuation sheets.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Glebe house, erected in 1784, is a story-and-a-half brick-ended frame house that stands near Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. The nearly square (28' by 30') dwelling consists of three frame walls and a Flemish bond south gable end wall. This combination of materials in wall construction is a vernacular building tradition that was commonly used on the Eastern Shore during the eighteenth century. The four-room plan interior is fitted with finely executed late eighteenth-century woodwork that is highlighted by a turned baluster stair, raised-panel hearth walls in two rooms, in addition to raised six-panel doors and original chair rail. Around 1930, the story-and-a-half frame dwelling was raised to a two-story height. Within the last twenty years efforts have targeted on a restoration of the original story-and-a-half dwelling by removing the later second story. The roof pitch as well as the roof construction were restored from evidence found in the house as well as visual information taken from a documentary photograph of the house that predated the alterations.

DESCRIPTION

The Glebe house is a one-and-one-half story, four-room plan brick-ended frame house that stands on the west side of US Route 13, immediately south of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. Facing east, the gable roof is oriented on a north/south axis.

Built in 1784 the nearly square (28'4" by 30'3") structure is supported by a minimal brick foundation on three sides, while the south end is a full Flemish bond brick wall with a projecting watertable. A layer of wood shingles covers the steeply pitched roof. The present configuration of the house is the result of an extensive restoration effort that included the removal of a c. 1925-1935 second story raising of the early house. The roof pitch as well as the roof construction were restored from evidence in the house and from evidence taken from a documentary photograph of the house before the major alterations.

The east (main) facade is a three-bay elevation with a side (north) bay entrance and two restored nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. The exterior is covered with narrow weatherboard siding. Lighting the second floor are two gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows and diagonal board siding. A boxed cornice finishes the base of the roof.

The south end brick wall is the most original exterior surface, although the top portion of the wall above the second floor windows has been rebuilt. Two nine-over-six sash windows light the first floor, while two six-over-six sash light the second floor. All four windows have flat header arches. A small four-pane window lights the garret above the second floor. Information for the location and size of the garret window was taken from the documentary image. The newly built

chimney stack has a corbelled cap, and the gable ends are finished with beaded bargeboards.

The rear (west) facade is identical to the front elevation with a six-panel door in the north bay and two nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. Identical dormers light the second floor.

The north gable end is a weatherboarded wall with two nine-over-nine sash windows on the first floor and two six-over-six sash windows lighting the second floor.

The four-room first floor interior is the most significant aspect of this house with a large part of its eighteenth-century woodwork intact. The first floor is divided into four unequal sized rooms. Two rooms to the south are heated by corner fireplaces, while the two to the north are unheated. The northeast corner room contains the quarter-turn closed stringer stair which rises in the northwest corner of the room. A heavily turned bulbous newel post and turned balusters support a molded handrail. The space below the stringer contains one large triangular raised panel. At the first landing the stair turns to the left (south) and continues in a straight flight to the second floor. The stair soffit is also paneled, and a small raised panel door opens into the space below the stair. The stair hall is fitted with a simple chair rail, some old and some restored. In general the short sections of chair rail that run across the outside walls has been restored by matching original profiles. Raised six-panel doors framed by ogee-molded surrounds open into the adjacent rooms.

The front room is the largest interior space and is dominated by a raised-panel hearth wall. The segmental arched firebox is framed by an ogee-molded surround. The overmantel is divided into three horizontal panels. One large center

panel is flanked top and bottom by narrower ones. An ogee molded cornice finishes the hearth wall surface. Two different chair rail profiles are found in this room. A six-panel door pierces the middle partition and opens into the southwest room. The southwest hearth wall is finished in exactly the same raised paneled format as previously described, and the room is fitted with a simple chair rail.

The fourth and final room (northwest) is simply finished with the same chair rail and beaded baseboard. The new back door has a chevron batten rear surface, and it is hung with HL hinges.

The second floor is also divided into four rooms, and each doorway is framed by an original ogee-molded backband surround. The doors have been removed, but one HL hinge remains on the rear bedroom door surround. Wallboard has replaced second floor plaster due to the extensive work that had been done to raise the house to a two-story height. The wide pine flooring remains in place in each room.

The old roof construction was rebuilt as nearly as possible to the original. Heavy common rafters were cut and joined at the peak with traditional pinned methods.

8. Statement of Significance

MHT Inventory No.: S-35

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURERELIGION

Period of Significance

1784

Significant Dates

1784

Cultural Affiliation

Anglo-American

Significant Person

0

Architect/Builder

William Bowland, builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

See enclosure

☐ See continuation sheet

For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data, see continuation sheets.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Glebe house is architecturally significant as ■ reflective of late eighteenth-century vernacular building traditions on the lower Eastern Shore. Brick-ended frame houses, once a common building type for the region, have dwindled to only four examples. (See Burton Cannon house, S-78; Beauchamp house, S-62; and Whitehall, S-27) Both the Burton Cannon house and the Beauchamp house date to the early to mid eighteenth century, while Whitehall is a two-story example. As a result, the Glebe house is the only surviving late eighteenth-century example in Somerset County. At the same time, the house is finished with fine examples of raised-panel hearth walls, chair rail, and six-panel doors, which represent superior craftsmanship for the period. The turned baluster stair is especially notable for its fine execution and preservation.

Historically, the Glebe house figures prominently in the development of the Episcopal church of Somerset County as the only surviving eighteenth-century dwelling erected as an official glebe on the Eastern Shore. As a standard benefit for Episcopal ministers, the shelter and profits from the glebe were theirs during their individual terms of service. As a result, the four-room plan house is a significant indication of the type, style, and finish of a glebe house during the late eighteenth century.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Specific dimensions recorded in the vestry minutes of Somerset Parish document the construction of this story-and-a-half brick and frame house that

stands south of Princess Anne. On March 5, 1784, the vestry considered the state of the house on the glebe and unanimously agreed,

...it is necessary to build on the said Glebe a Dwelling House twenty feet long and thirty feet wide, a meat house ten feet square, a stable eighteen by ten both of sawed logs, a framed milk house eight feet square, ordered that the advertisement be immediately set up in the most public places.

Thirteen days later the contract was "struck" to William Bowland for the sum of L368..7..6 with completion slated for December.

The vestry of Somerset Parish retained ownership of the glebe until December of 1799, when the property was transferred for L320 to John Byrd, who sold it the following year to John and George Parker. John Parker's estate was settled in 1831, and his heirs sold "Davis's Choice" as well as other tracts situated, "on the main road from Princess Anne to Washington Academy," to Littleton Redden. Littleton Redden's son, Littleton J. Redden, died intestate, and John W. B. Parsons was appointed a trustee to sell the plantation. On June 14, 1838, John W. B. Parsons sold the farm to Edward Long. The Long family retained possession until 1874 when the "Redden or Parker land," as it was known then, was conveyed to William J. Porter. The 140-acre farm was subsequently transferred to Milton F. Hickman, and then finally to Kings Creek Canning Company.

The old Glebe house stands on land initially known as "Davis's Choice," a 600-acre tract patented to James and Margaret Davis on May 10, 1666. Three years later the Davises sold the land, situated along the upper fork of the Manokin River, to Henry and John Smith. In 1682, Henry Smith of Sussex County, Pennsylvania (later Delaware) sold 130 acres of "Davis's Choice" to Jacob Waring, who had the property resurveyed as "Turner's Purchase." Jacob Waring did not own the property for long since he is recorded selling "Turner's Purchase" to Reverend Thomas Wilson, minister of the Manokin Presbyterian church from 1685/6-1698.

Reverend Wilson died c. 1702, and "Turner's Purchase" was eventually inherited by Margaret Lindow, his granddaughter. Margaret Lindow and her husband, James Lindow, occupied the property during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Margaret Lindow continued to reside on the plantation until 1742, when she sold "Turner's Purchase" to the vestrymen of Somerset Parish for L280..0..0. A confirmatory deed executed in December of 1747 by David Wilson of Ephraim states, "the land called Turner's Purchase, containing 130 acres formerly occupied by Reverend Thomas Wilson, deceased, grandfather of said David Wilson, whereon a certain Margaret Lindow formerly lived."

It has been thought by previous researchers that this house dated to the early eighteenth century and may have been the home of Judge Samuel Chase since his father, Reverend Thomas Chase, was an Episcopal minister in Somerset County during the mid eighteenth century. As a result this dwelling has been referred to often as the Chase house, but the most recent findings have proven otherwise. Therefore, associations with Samuel Chase do not pertain to the significance of this house and nomination.

Somerset County Land Records, Office of the Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, MD.

Somerset County Wills, Register of Wills, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, MD.

Torrence, Clayton. Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
Baltimore, MD.: Regional Publishing Company, 1979.

Vestry Minutes of Somerset Parish, microfilm, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:

Somerset County Historical Trust,
Princess Anne, MD 21853

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.16 acres

USGS quad Princess Anne, MD Quadrangle, 1972

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

C

Zone	Easting	Northing

D

Zone	Easting	Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See enclosure

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See enclosure

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart

organization Somerset County Historical Trust date March 10, 1988

street & number Rt. 3, Box 331 telephone (301) 651-0788

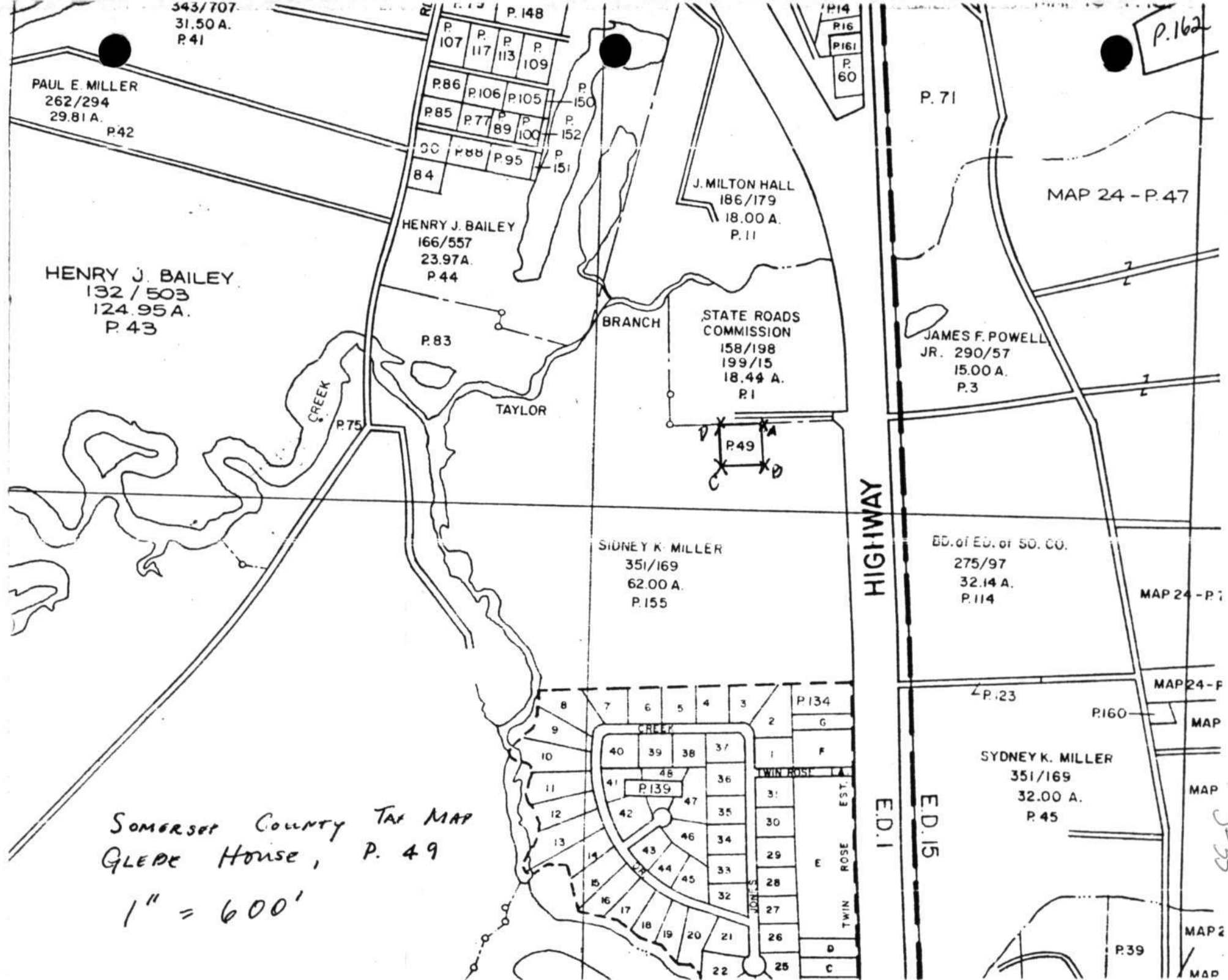
city or town Princess Anne state MD zip code 21853

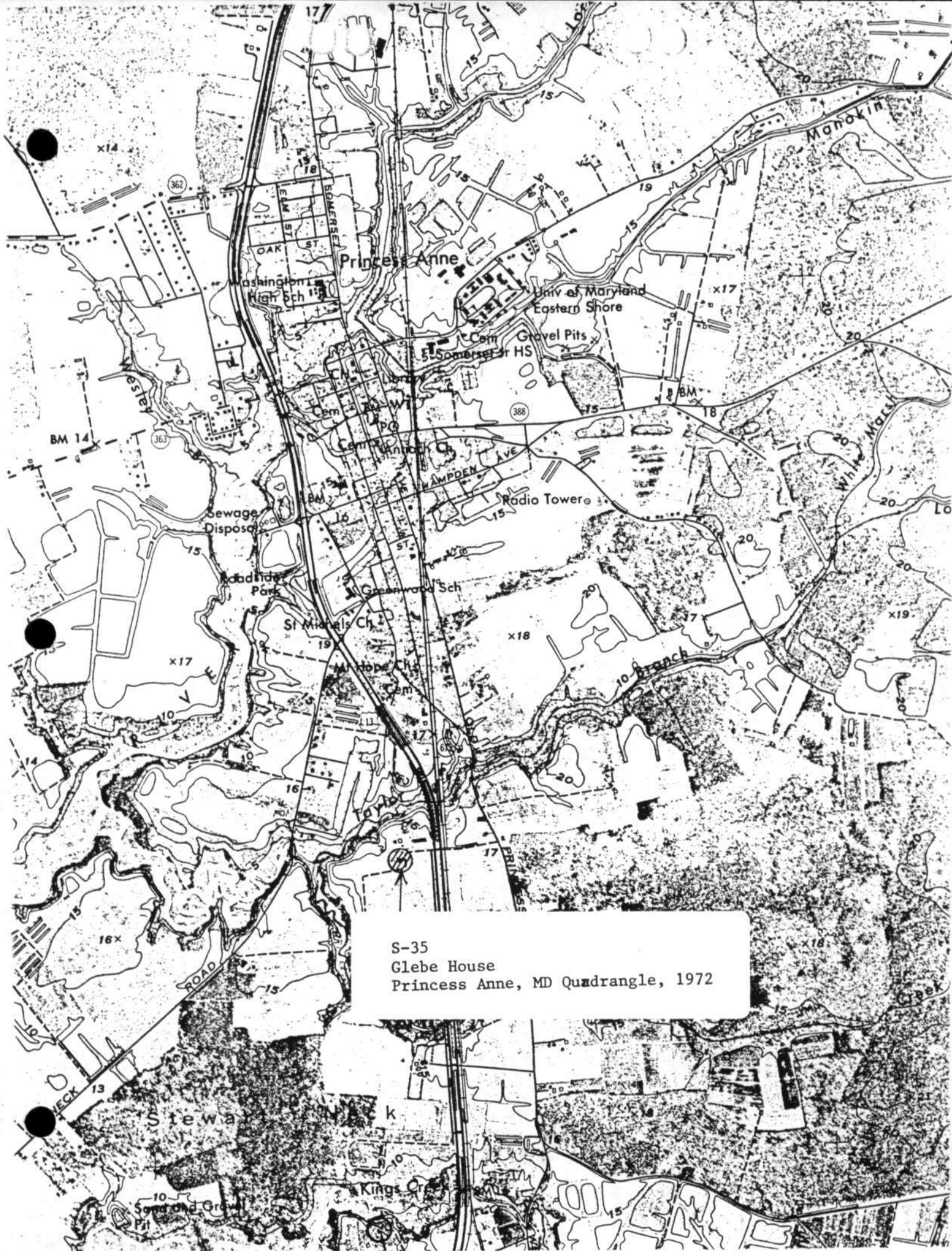
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at point (A), as designated on the Somerset County tax map, a point coincidental with the south boundary line of the property of the State Roads Commission approximately 450 feet west of US 13, thence due south from point (A) for approximately 225 feet to point (B) located on the edge of the plowed field southeast of the nominated house, thence due west for approximately 225 feet to point (C) located southwest of the said house, thence due north for approximately 225 feet to point (D) northwest of said house and coincidental with the aforesaid State Roads property boundary line, thence due east for 225 feet by and with the aforesaid line to point (A), the place of beginning, containing 1.16 acres more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 4.16 acres included within this nomination comprise the immediate area around the house and entrance lane. The boundary lines were drawn to separate the small acreage around the house with adjacent property that does not contribute to the significance of the site.





S-35
Glebe House
Princess Anne, MD Quadrangle, 1972



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County

Northwest Elevation

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust

h60175



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity

Somerset Co., Md.

3/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County

Corner Hearth- West room

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County

Stair

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County

East Room Hearth Wall

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne Vicinity, Somerset County

East Room Door

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County

Stair

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset Co., Md.
Stair

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED S - 35

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

The Samuel Chase House (Glebe House)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West side of U.S. Route 13, two miles
south of Princess Anne

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne ☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Somerset

CODE

039

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☒ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Sidney Miller

to be set up as
Bicentennial Hdq.
for county

STREET & NUMBER

Kings Creek Canning Company, Inc.

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21853

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Somerset County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Somerset Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

5-35

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
—GOOD
☒FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
☒ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Samuel Chase House is located on the west side of U.S. Route 13, two miles south of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. Although it was drastically altered in the first quarter of the twentieth century, the original circa 1740 fabric of the house remains basically intact. As it appears today, it is a three bay wide by two deep, 2 1/2-story frame structure with an A-roof. A frame wing of the same height with an A-roof extends from the rear giving the house an L shape. The south gable end of the main section is of brick laid in Flemish bond below the plate with circa 1920 clapboard above. The rest of the exterior walls are also covered with clapboard of this period. There is a large, circa 1920 dormer with a Palladian-type window in the roof of the east or main facade.

The original Chase House, hidden beneath the circa 1920 alterations, was a 1 1/2-story frame house with a brick chimney wall on the south end. This brick wall is still visible in the building's present state (see above). The chimney is enclosed and rises flush with the wall at the gable peak. A line in the brickwork is visible outlining the A-roof of the building as it stood before the alterations. There are three windows capped by segmental arches on this elevation, two on the second floor and one in the east bay of the first floor. In the west bay of the first floor is a door that was cut through a window opening in the nineteenth century. A space above the door that once held a transom is now bricked in. The two windows on the second floor were probably either put in or enlarged when the house was changed from 1 1/2 storys to 2 1/2 storys. The other three walls of the original structure were frame. They are now covered with early twentieth century clapboard and the windows contain two over two light sash of the same period. The door in the east or main facade is also new.

The interior of the Chase House retains more of its original features than the exterior does. The floor plan on the first floor basically consists of a double parlor and side hall, though the latter is divided into a small stair hall in the front with a smaller room behind it. The corner fireplaces in each of the parlors with their paneled chimney breasts are original to the circa 1740 structure. They are placed back to back and share the building's only chimney. The floors, chairrails, doors, and frames of the first floor all date from the eighteenth century. Some of the hardware in the house is also of this period.

The stair leading to the second floor dates from the eighteenth century also. It has pine spindle banisters characteristic of Eastern Shore architecture at that time. The wall beneath the stairs is paneled.

The second floor of the house has a floor plan similar to that of the first, with two large bedrooms in the south side of the house and two small rooms on either side of the stairs. The floors on this story are eighteenth century except where new flooring was laid when the building was altered from 1 1/2 storys to a full two storys. There is one fireplace remaining from the eighteenth century on the second floor. The woodwork and some of the hardware on this floor also dates from the eighteenth century.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

S-35

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1000-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Samuel Chase House lies in its association with one of Maryland's prominent signers of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Chase, as well as its original early eighteenth century architectural vestiges.

Samuel Chase was born on April 17, 1741, in Somerset County. There has been much controversy over the actual place of his birth, one theory being that he was born at his maternal grandfather's home, a house now destroyed on Reading Ferry Road.¹ His mother died shortly after his birth and he spent his early childhood until circa 1744 in the Chase house while his father, the Reverend Thomas Chase, was the rector of Somerset Parish. Reverend Chase then took his son to Baltimore where he tutored him in English and the classics. Samuel later attended St. Paul's School in Baltimore. He was educated as a lawyer and was elected to the Maryland Assembly many times from 1764 to 1784. Elected to the historic Second Continental Congress, the name of Samuel Chase prominently heads the list of Marylanders who signed the Declaration of Independence.

After the Revolutionary War, Chase served in Congress under the Articles of Confederation, later became a judge of the Baltimore Criminal Court and Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland. In 1796 President George Washington appointed him as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. A strong Federalist and a controversial figure on the Supreme Bench, Samuel Chase was the first Supreme Court Justice to be tried on impeachment proceedings in 1805. The Senate of the United States voted unanimously to acquit him and Chase served as an Associate Justice of the Court until his death in June 1811.

Representations of the original Queen Anne period house were taken and engraved on the silver of the Battleship Maryland, which was damaged in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Architecturally, the present building contains some original vestiges indicative of the early eighteenth century, such as the original brick wall and chimney, corner fireplaces, door casings, and chairrails, H-L hinges, pine spindle banisters, and an over mantel full to the ceiling.

¹Works Progress Administration Writers Program, Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State (Reprint of 1940 ed.; New York: Oxford University Press, 1973), p. 422.

S-35

Ferris, Robert G., ed. Signers of the Declaration. Washington: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1973.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Pamela James, Assistant Historian; Mendel L. Heilig, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

DATE _____

Maryland Historical Trust

August/September 1975

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

21 State Circle; 117 Elizabeth Street (301) 267-1438; 749-1776

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Annapolis; Salisbury

Maryland 21401; 21801

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____

STATE _____

LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

5-35

Samuel Chase House

STEWART NECK

Creek

BM 17

Kings Creek

Jones

Princess Anne Quad

C. K.

PENNSYLVANIA

BM 14

U S ARMY
RESERVATION

Westover

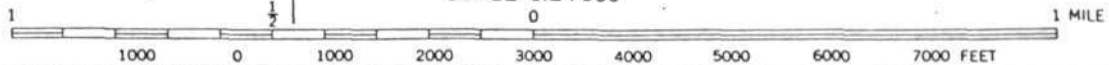
1:170 000 FEET

42°30' 0.5 MI. TO MD. 361

GREENHILL 1.8 MI. (KINGSTON)
POCOMOKE CITY 8.2 MI.

SCALE 1:24 000

40'





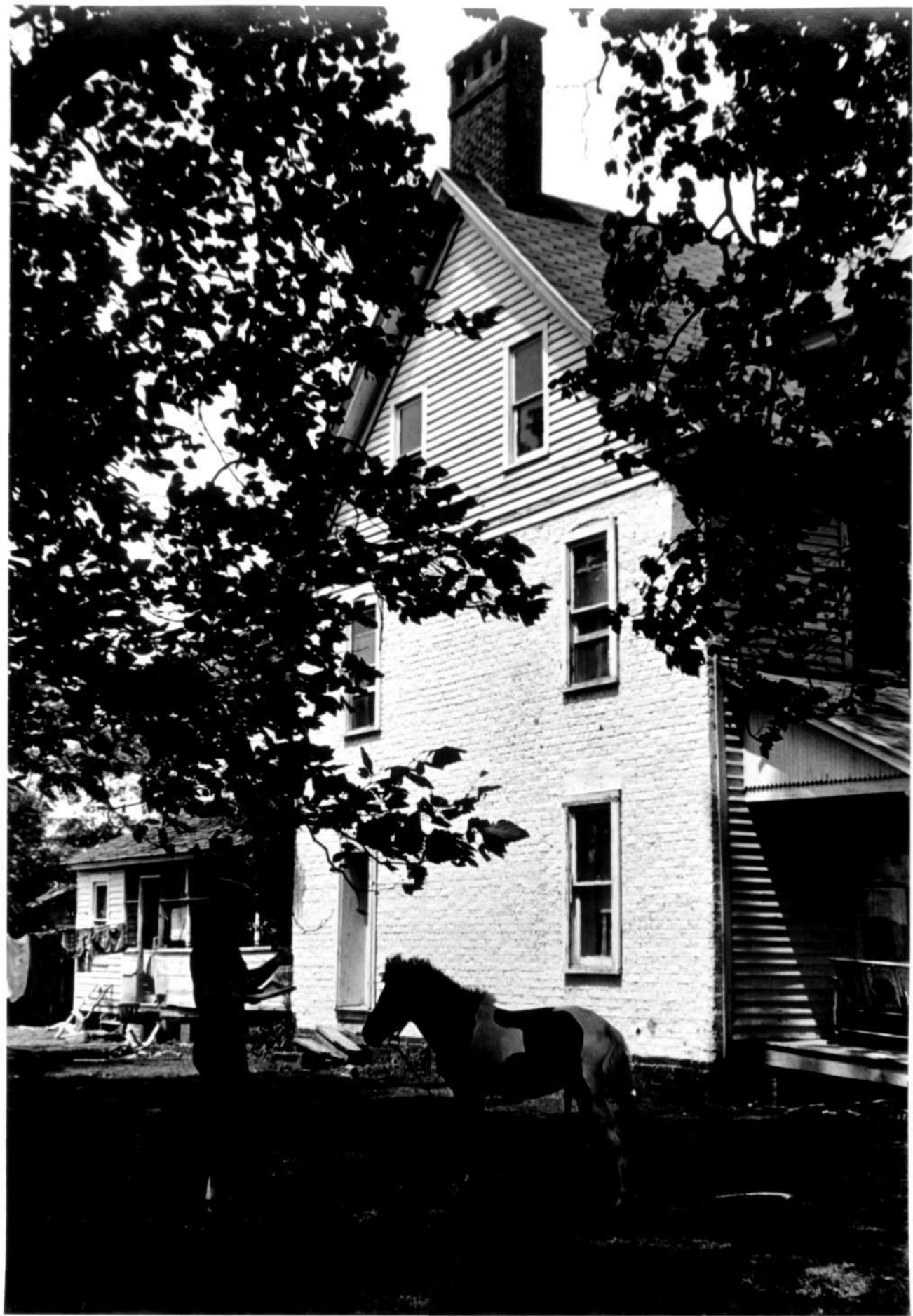
S.-35 Chase Hsc. J.M.K. 9/75 N.E.



2000355104

1. STATE COUNTY Somerset TOWN Stewart Neck VICINITY STREET NO.		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
ORIGINAL OWNER Samuel Chase ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER Mrs. King Miller PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION Clapboard w/one NO. OF STORIES 2½ brick end		2. NAME Chase House S-35 DATE OR PERIOD c1713 STYLE Colonial ARCHITECT BUILDER	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
<p> This house is 3 bays wide and 2 deep with an A-roof. A large c. 1920's dormer has been added to the front roof. A dilapidated porch runs across the front of the house. All of the windows and doors are new. The left end of the house is of Flemish Bond Brick, painted white, with a large chimney enclosed within the wall. The windows on this end are capped by segmental arches. There is a large 2½ storey addition at the rear of the house. </p> <p> The Chase House is in very poor condition. It is rented out to tenants and is very dirty. It has suffered many unfortunate alterations. However, much of the original panelling miraculously survives. Something should be done to prevent the further deterioration of this very early house. It was here that Samuel Chase a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born. </p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior			
<p>Very poor.</p>			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Paul A. Brinkman DATE OF RECORD 4/8/67	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



Leave 1 space before

S-35

Chase House

Somerset